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May 6, 1937.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

FRENCH COLONY OF ALGERIA



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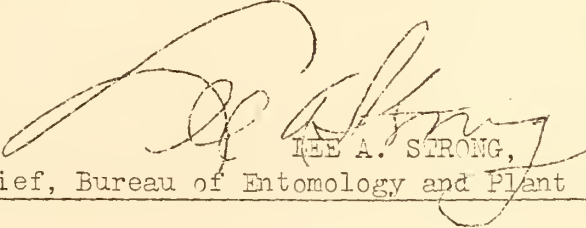
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OF THE  
FRENCH COLONY OF ALGERIA

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the French Colony of Algeria has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector, in Charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the French texts of the decrees and orders concerned, and reviewed by the Plant Protection Service of Algeria (La Defense des Cultures).

The information included in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the pertinent decrees and orders. Those documents should be consulted for the exact texts.

  
LEE A. STRONG,  
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



# PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

## OF THE

## FRENCH COLONY OF ALGERIA

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
FRENCH COLONY OF ALGERIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree of August 23, 1898, on the government and administration of the Colony of Algeria.

Decree of June 10, 1911, prohibiting the importation of Cuscuta spp. into Algeria.

Law of August 14, 1919, on the control of Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch.

Order of February 14, 1922, on the phytosanitary supervision of plants in Algeria.

SUMMARY

The order of February 14, 1922, which established regulations for the importation of plants and plant products into Algeria, through various amendments, has been modified and even revoked in certain of its provisions by other orders and decisions.

The new texts are numerous and, at present, the importation of plants and plant products into Algeria is regulated by the following provisions which, apart from contingent regulations foreign to the functions of the Plant Protection Service (Service de la Defense des Cultures), are based upon the provisions of article 3 of the International Phylloxera Convention, Berne, November 3, 1881, and the Final Act of the International Conference of Phytopathology, Rome, March 4, 1914.

NOTE: Only the items marked by an asterisk concern the products of the United States.

Importation Prohibited

- \* LIVING PLANTS, including the grapevine, refuse of plants, stocks, cuttings, scions, bulbs, cut flowers, fruits, vegetables, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, covers, wraps, packing, previously used props, vegetable manure, soils, composts, stable manure, and all other articles or

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products the utilization of which may be dangerous from the crop standpoint: IMPORTATION PROHIBITED IF CONTAMINATED BY INJURIOUS PARASITES. (Order of Feb. 14, 1922, art. 1. See p. 7.)

Exceptions: By derogation, plants and plant products whose importation is not permitted and which are intended for scientific purposes, or for government experiment stations, may enter Algeria without the prescribed documents.

Plants and plant products intended for those purposes, but whose entry is otherwise prohibited, may enter the Colony only after special authorization by the Governor-General.

\*LIVING PLANTS, PARTS OF PLANTS, and their fresh refuse, proceeding directly or indirectly from countries in which San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.) is known to occur, namely, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, HAWAII, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. (French Decree of Mar. 8, 1932, see p. 14.)

LIVING PLANTS, tubers other than potatoes, rhizomes, bulbs, offshoots, fresh vegetables, eggplants, proceeding from Great Britain and Germany. (French decree of Apr. 18, 1932.)

Exception: The importation of lily-of-the-valley pips (Convallaria majalis L.) of German origin is authorized. (French Ministerial Order of Oct. 19, 1933.)

WOODY PLANTS and refuse thereof: Importation from Italy prohibited to prevent the introduction of the white peach scale ((Diaspis) Aulacaspis pentagona Targ.). Certain exceptions are provided for. (Order of Dec. 11, 1924.)

CHESTNUT TREES AND SEEDS (Castanea spp.) proceeding directly or indirectly from the Far East, and from any country that has not taken measures against chestnut canker (Endothia parasitica (Murr.) And. and And.), and the ink disease (Blepharospora cambivora Petri). Exceptions are provided for. (Order of Feb. 10, 1925.)

\*GRAPEVINES (Vitis spp.), including stocks and cuttings, of foreign origin. (Law of July 15, 1921. See p. 7.)

\*FRESH FRUITS IN BULK from countries in which San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.) occurs: Importation and transit prohibited. (Order of Apr. 14, 1932, art. 4. See p. 15.)

Exception: The importation and transit in bulk of citrus fruits of Spanish origin are authorized. (Order of Apr. 6, 1934.)



SEED POTATOES (Solanum tuberosum L.) from Germany or of German origin: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of Colorado potato beetle. (Order of Aug. 4, 1934.)

\*COTTONSEED (Gossypium spp.): Importation from any source prohibited, except by the Government for experimental purposes, to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (Pectinophora gossypiella Saund.) and other cotton pests. (Order of Feb. 10, 1923. See p. 11.)

\*DODDER SEEDS (Cuscuta spp.): Importation prohibited. (French decree of June 10, 1911, and order of Jan. 9, 1924. See p. 15.)

TIMBER FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA capable of carrying the nun moth (Lymantria monacha L.). (Order of Mar. 2, 1922.)

#### Importation Restricted

LIVING PLANTS (including the grapevine), refuse of plants, stocks, cuttings, scions, bulbs, cut flowers, fruits, vegetables, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, covers, wraps, packing, previously used props and supports, vegetable manure, soils, composts, stable manure, and all other articles or products: Except as restricted or prohibited by special quarantines, shipments of such products proceeding from countries adhering to the Final Act of the International Conference of Phytopathology, Rome, March 4, 1914, for entry into Algeria must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and a shipper's declaration of origin, or, if they proceed from establishments under State supervision, by a commercial invoice only.

Shipments of such products from nonadhering countries may enter Algeria only after previous authorization by the Governor-General and on presentation of a phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authorities of the country of origin, visaed by the French consul, and subject to inspection on arrival. (Orders of Feb. 14, and Sept. 2, 1922, see pp. 7 and 9. See also special quarantines.)

Shipments from foreign countries unaccompanied by the required documents will be disinfected, refused entry, or destroyed, at the option and expense of the consignee. (Letter No. 4985, Nov. 22, 1923, of the Governor-General.)

Cut flowers carried by hand, after inspection, may be introduced without a certificate, but must be accompanied by a declaration of origin which may be made by the bearer. (Letter No. 4043 of the Governor-General to the Director of Customs, Sept. 2, 1922.) Exception is made of flowers of Italian origin.

Plants from the mainland of France, unaccompanied by the required documents, after inspection on arrival by the agent of Defense des Cultures, may be released to importers on production of a bond under the terms of which the importer engages to furnish the above-mentioned documents within one month.

The transit across Algeria of living plants and parts of plants, including fresh fruits, from any source, must be effected in conformity with the provisions of the order of May 7, 1934.

CONIFEROUS PLANTS, PALMS, CACTI, CITRUS PLANTS AND FRUITS FROM ITALY may be imported if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. (Art. 2, Order of Dec. 11, 1924.)

FRESH CUT FLOWERS, and the plants of carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus), camomile (Anthemis spp.), lavender (Lavandula officinalis), stocks (Matthiola spp.), and asparagus (Asparagus spp.), from Italy may enter Algeria only from November 1 to May 1, and only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. (Order of Dec. 11, 1924.)

FLOWERS FOR PERFUMERY, from the same country, may enter during the same period without certificate if enclosed in sealed sacks. (Order of Dec. 11, 1924.)

WOODY PLANTS OF ITALIAN ORIGIN may be imported from November 15 to April 15 if accompanied by a certificate, the following plants being excepted: Apricot (Prunus armeniaca), almond (Amygdalus communis), Bignonia spp., Catalpa spp., cherry (Prunus cerasus), spindle-tree or burning bush (Euonymus europaeus), lilac (Syringa spp.), cherry-laurel (Laurocerasus), mulberry (Morus spp.), paper mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifera), peach (Amygdalus persica), plum (Prunus domestica), and Sophora spp. (Order of Dec. 11, 1924.)

CITRUS FRUITS OF ITALIAN ORIGIN must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. (Order of Dec. 11, 1924, art. 2 (1).)

CITRUS PLANTS FROM MOROCCO: May be imported if accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phytosanitary certificate issued by the phytopathological service of that country. Precaution against the introduction of Glover's scale ((Lepidosaphes) Mytilaspis gloveri Pack.), and Ceroplastes sinensis Del Guer. (Decree of Jan. 12, 1933.)

\*FRESH FRUITS from countries in which San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.) occurs: Importation permitted only under an authorization issued in advance, and on presentation of a phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom from injurious parasites, especially San Jose scale. (French decree of Mar. 8, 1932; Orders of Apr. 14, May 2, Aug. 12, Nov. 18, 1932; May 12, Aug. 11, 1933; and Oct. 11, 1934. See p. 14.) Reshipments, after customs entry in France, of fresh fruits originating in or proceeding from countries contaminated by San Jose scale are exempt from the certification requirement, but must be accompanied by the commercial invoice or a shipper's declaration.

\*PLANT PRODUCTS FOR CONSUMPTION: In general, all such plant products, including fruits, fresh vegetables, roots, bulbs, tubers other than potatoes, rhizomes, and seeds, not otherwise restricted or prohibited, may enter Algeria after inspection on arrival, without a phytosanitary certificate, if accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin or a commercial invoice indicating the place of origin. (Circular of Sept. 2, 1922.)

Such products originating in Morocco and Tunisia may be imported by land, on production of a shipper's declaration and without obligatory inspection on arrival. (Decision No. 4151 of the Governor-General, Sept. 2, 1922.)

FRESH VEGETABLES originating in and proceeding from the Netherlands, may be imported only during the winter months, the dates being established by an order annually.

\*SEEDS OF FORAGE-CROP PLANTS: Importation provided for by the decree of June 10, 1911, and the order of January 9, 1924 (see p. 15). They are subject, on arrival, to inspection for Cuscuta, under the conditions prescribed by the order of October 25, 1922 (see p. 16), and according to the tariffs established by the decree of February 10, 1929.

POTATOES offered for entry into Algeria must be free from earth and packed in clean containers that are in good condition.

POTATOES proceeding from countries that adhere to the Final Act of the Conference of Phytopathology, Rome, must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates indicating the places of production and affirming that the tubers are free from Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say), and potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.).

The certificate accompanying potatoes from countries infected with wart disease must also declare that the tubers were grown in land situated more than 20 km from any place where that disease has been determined (orders of June 27, 1924; Jan. 12, 1925; Nov. 14, 1927; May 30 and Oct. 6, 1933; and June 30, 1934). The distance has been reduced to 5 km for potatoes from Belgium, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. (Letter No. 5495 of Nov. 25, 1924, of the Governor-General to the Director of Customs.)

\*POTATOES from nonadhering countries may be imported only after authorization by the General Government.

POTATOES from Belgium, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Spain may be imported only after special authorization. (Ministerial order of Jan. 17, 1933.)

SEED POTATOES originating in and proceeding from Great Britain must be accompanied by a certificate affirming:

1. That they were grown in a place situated more than 75 km from the nearest focus of infestation by Colorado potato beetle.
2. That the shipment was inspected, found to be sound, and free from injurious insects capable of spreading into farms and orchards.
3. The inspection must be made not more than 2 weeks prior to shipment. (Order of June 30, 1934, of the Minister of Agriculture.)

POTATOES (Solanum tuberosum L.), TOMATOES (Lycopersicum esculentum Mill.), AND EGGPLANTS (Solanum melongenum Mill.), proceeding from the mainland of France must be accompanied by a commercial invoice or a shipper's declaration, furnishing all the data required for plants. These products may enter Algeria at any season if they proceed from areas not infested by Colorado potato beetle or from the protective zones. In the contrary case, the products are not admitted unless shipped between September 25 and May 15.

However, potatoes from infested or protective zones may be imported into Algeria outside of that period by protective syndicates under the conditions prescribed by the order of October 2, 1933.

HONEY, WAX, COLONIES OF BEES: May be imported only when accompanied by a sanitary certificate conforming to the provisions of the order of February 14, 1921. Packages not exceeding 4 kg are exempt from certification. (Decision of the Governor-General, Sept. 8, 1934.)

\*Only the items marked with an asterisk concern the products of the United States.

#### IMPORTATION OF GRAPEVINES PROHIBITED

(Law of July 15, 1921)

The importation of grapevines (stocks and cuttings) into France and Algeria is prohibited as a precaution against the introduction of phylloxera. (Extr. No. 170 from customs tariff - grapevines of foreign origin.)

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Order of Feb. 14, 1922)

#### Importation of Infested Plants and Plant Products Prohibited

Article 1. The importation into the Colony of Algeria and the distribution in and among the lands of the Colony, are prohibited of plants (except grapevines, see the Order of July 15, 1921), plant refuse, seedlings, cuttings, scions, bulbs, cut flowers, fruits, vegetables, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, covers, wraps, packing, used props, vegetable molds, soils, composts, stable manure, and any other material or products named if contaminated by any of the parasites mentioned in special orders. (See also the Order of Sept. 2, 1922, list of parasites; Order of June 27, 1924, potato import restrictions; Order of Feb. 21, 1925, chestnut trees and seeds; and Order of Apr. 14, 1932, plant material from countries infested with Aspidiotus perniciosus.)

### Authorized Ports of Entry

Art. 2. The importation into Algeria of the products listed in article 1 will take place at the ports of Alger, Bone, Bougie, Mostaganem, Oran, and Philippeville.

### Shipper's Declaration and Phytosanitary Certificate Required

Art. 2, cont'd. Each shipment of those products must be accompanied by a copy of the commercial invoice or, when they do not proceed from an establishment under the supervision of the government, by a shipper's declaration indicating the character, number, and variety of the products concerned; and in every case, by a phytopathological inspection certificate conforming to that adopted by the Final Act of the International Conference of Phytopathology, Rome, March 4, 1914. (See model certificate p. 10; note also the types of certificate prescribed by certain special quarantines.)

For the articles proceeding from countries which do not adhere to that Convention, interested persons must provide themselves with an authorization, which shall be issued by the Governor-General prior to the clearance of the shipment on presentation of a certificate issued by the competent phytosanitary service of the country of origin, visaed by the French consular authority, affirming that the plants or articles are free from the parasites declared dangerous to the cultures of the Colony. (See list of parasites, Order of Sept. 2, 1922, p. 9.)

### Packing

Art. 3. On the arrival of a shipment, the packing of the products mentioned in article 1 shall be of such a character as to facilitate inspection and, if necessary, disinfection. The containers will be opened at the expense and risk of the consignee or holder.

Each container shall be provided with a legible label or tag indicating:

1. The full name of the shipper;
2. The place of origin of the products;
3. The character, variety, and quantity of the products;
4. The name and address of the consignee.

Plants with balls of earth may proceed only from establishments under the supervision of the government of the country of origin. The balls of earth shall be tightly wrapped.

## Inspection and Disinfection on Arrival

Art. 4. On arrival, the products in question and the accompanying documents are examined at the customs office by an official of the Plant Protection Service who, when necessary, will proceed to have the said products disinfected.

Art. 5. Relates to procedure in connection with inspection on arrival.

Arts. 6 to 12. Distribution of imported plants in the Colony.

Art. 13. Exportation of plants from Algeria.

Art. 14. Penalties.

### LIST OF PLANT PARASITES

(Order of Sept. 2, 1922)

Article 1. The list of parasites referred to in article 1 of the Order of February 14, 1922, against which there is occasion to protect Algerian cultures, is as follows:

Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge, citrus canker.  
Cuscuta arabica var. aegyptica Engelm., dodder.  
Endothia parasitica (Murr.) And. and And., chestnut bark disease.  
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart.  
(Aleurodes) Dialeurodes citri Ashm., citrus whitefly.  
Anthonomus grandis Boh., boll weevil.  
Anthonomus vestitus Boh., cotton-square weevil.  
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale.  
Ceroplastes sinensis Del Guer.  
Chrysomphalus and Aspidiotus species.  
(Diaspis) Aulacaspis pentagona Targ., white peach scale.  
(Doryphora) Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Colorado potato beetle.  
Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale.  
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr., Argentine ant.  
Lepidosaphes beckii Newm., coccid.  
(Lepidosaphes) Mytilaspis gloveri Pack., Glover's scale.  
Margarodes vitium Giard., coccid.  
Pseudococcus filamentosus Ckll., coccid.

MODEL CERTIFICATE

Phytosanitary Certificate Indicating Origin

Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_.

The undersigned, (full name, official title, and address of inspector authorized to issue the certificate) certifies, in accordance with the result of an inspection of products included in the shipment, that the plants or parts of plants contained in the shipment described below are deemed free from injurious diseases and pests, especially from those hereafter named. (Refer to those named in the Order of Sept. 2, 1922, in the Order of Jan. 12, 1932, citrus plants, or in Order of Apr. 14, 1932, fresh fruits from countries infested with San Jose scale, as the case may be.)

Certificat Phytosanitaire et d'Origine

No. d'ordre \_\_\_\_\_.

Le soussigné,  
certifie, conformément aux résultats de l'inspection des produits compris dans l'expédition que les végétaux ou parties de végétaux contenus dans l'envoi décrit ci-dessous sont jugés indemnes de maladies et ennemis dangereux et, notamment, de ceux énumérés ci-après:

Description of the Shipment  
Description de l'Envoi

Quantity, weight, and kind of containers  
Nombre, poids, et nature des colis

Marks and numbers on containers  
Marques et numéros des colis

Description of plants and parts of plants  
Description des végétaux ou parties des végétaux

Place where grown  
Lieu de culture

Full name and address of shipper  
Nom, prénom et adresse de l'expéditeur



Full name and address of consignee  
Nom, prénom et adresse du destinataire

Place and date of issuance of certificate  
Lieu et date de délivrance du certificat

Signature

SEAL  
Sceau

#### IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED PROHIBITED

(Order of Feb. 10, 1923)

Article 1. The importation into Algeria is prohibited of cottonseed from any source, unless intended for experimental purposes by the government.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

(Order of June 27, 1924, as amended by those of Jan. 12, 1925, Nov. 14, 1927, and May 30 and Oct. 6, 1933)

#### Potato Wart Certificate Required

Article 1. Potatoes proceeding directly or indirectly from a country invaded by potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.) are not permitted to enter Algeria unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the country of origin in the language of that country and in French, according to the prescribed model No. 1, affirming:

1. That the consignment is free from wart disease;
2. That the disease has not been determined within a radius of 20 km from the place where the said potatoes were grown.

The certificate shall also indicate the name of the variety of the potatoes and state whether or not that variety is immune or is of doubtful susceptibility.

Countries Contaminated with Wart

The countries reported as contaminated with potato wart are Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig (Free City of), Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Art. 2. Potatoes from a country not invaded by wart disease, but contiguous to a country in which that disease exists (Lithuania, Luxembourg) will not be permitted entry into Algeria unless accompanied by a certificate issued by the administrative authority of the district in which the potatoes were grown, in French and in the language of the country of origin, in accordance with the prescribed Model No. 2, affirming that the potatoes originated in that country.

Art. 3. Shipments not accompanied, according to the case, by certificate Model 1 or Model 2, will be reladen or destroyed on the spot at the expense of the importers.

NOTE: Potatoes may be imported from Belgium, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Spain, but only under a special authorization. (Order of Jan. 17, 1933.) Seed potatoes are admitted from Great Britain. (Order of Jan. 17, 1933.)

CERTIFICATE MODEL NO. 1

Potato Wart Inspection Certificate

Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_.

The undersigned, inspector of the phytopathological service at \_\_\_\_\_, certifies (1) that the potatoes comprising the shipment described below are free from potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum); (2) that they were harvested in land situated 20 km from any place infected with potato wart.

These potatoes are of the variety (name of variety), which

are immune from potato wart	(Strike out the
are not immune from potato wart	two points that
are of doubtful susceptibility to wart	do not apply.)

Done at  
Date

Signature  
Title

Seal

FRENCH VERSION OF MODEL 1

Certificat d'Inspection Phytopathologique Relatif a la Galle Verruqueuse

No. d'ordre \_\_\_\_\_.

Le soussigné, inspecteur du service phytopathologique à \_\_\_\_\_, certifie (1) que les pommes de terre faisant l'objet de l'expédition ci-dessous décrite sont exemptes de galle verruqueuse, Synchytrium endobioticum: (2) que ces pommes de terre ont été récoltées dans une exploitation éloignée de 20 km de tout point infecté par la galle verruqueuse.

Ces pommes de terre appartiennent à la variété qui

jouit de l'immunité	pour la
ne jouit pas de l'immunité	galle
est de susceptibilité douteuse	verruqueuse**

Fait à  
Le

Signature  
Titre officiel

Sceau

\*\*Biffer les deux mentions qui ne s'appliquent pas.

Description of the Shipment  
Description de l'Envoi

Name and address of shipper  
Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur

Name and address of consignee  
Nom et adresse du destinataire

Marks and numbers of the various containers  
Marques et numeros des différents colis

Gross weight of the various containers  
Poids bruts des différents colis

Locality where the potatoes were harvested  
Localité où les pommes de terre ont été récoltées

Date of inspection  
Date de l'inspection

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF PLANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES  
AND OTHER COUNTRIES INFESTED WITH SAN JOSE SCALE

(French Decree of Mar. 8, 1932)

Article 1. The entry into France and Algeria is prohibited of living plants, and living parts of plants (trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings, and other parts of plants), including fresh fruits from the United States of America and other countries in which the presence of San Jose scale has been determined.

IMPORTATION OF FRESH FRUITS RESTRICTED

(Order of Apr, 14, 1932, as amended by those of May 2, Aug. 18, and Nov. 18, 1932; May 12 and Aug. 11, 1933; and Oct. 11, 1934)

By derogation from the provisions of article 1 of the French Decree of March 8, 1932, the Orders of April 14, 1932, and May 12, 1933, provide for the importation of fresh fruits into Algeria under the following conditions:

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

Article 1. The importation into Algeria of fresh fruits originating in or proceeding from countries in which San Jose scale occurs (United States of America, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, and Spain), is authorized only when shipped directly from the places of production and on presentation on arrival of a phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authorities of the country of origin, attesting that the products concerned do not carry dangerous parasites, especially San Jose scale.

These importations are subject to the contingent measures common to France and Algeria. An authorization in advance is no longer required.

Certificate of Origin Required

Art. 2. (As amended by the Order of May 12, 1933.) The importation into Algeria of living plants, parts of plants, trees and shrubs, nursery products, cuttings and other parts of plants originating in or proceeding from countries not contaminated with Aspidiotus perniciosus is not authorized unless each shipment is accompanied by an attestation of the competent administrative authority of the country of origin indicating the place of production.

### Reshipment Through France

Art. 3. Reshipments through France of the fruits mentioned in article 1, already cleared through the customs, are exempt from the phytosanitary certificate, but must be accompanied by the commercial invoice or a shipper's declaration.

### Importation Prohibited of Fresh Fruits in Bulk

Art. 4. Entry into and transit through Algeria of these fresh fruits in bulk are prohibited, but are authorized in containers, such as cases, barrels, sacks, cartons, or other similar containers.

### Inspection on Arrival

Art. 5. All fruits proceeding directly or indirectly from countries in which San Jose scale occurs are subjected to obligatory inspection on arrival.

### Authorized Ports of Entry

Art. 6. The entry of these fruits into Algeria may be made only through ports of the Colony open to importations of plants and in which an official of the service of plant protection is to be found, namely, Alger, Bône, Bougie, Mustaganem, Oran, and Philippeville.

### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEEDS

(Decree of the French Minister of Agriculture, June 10, 1911, and the Order of Jan. 9, 1924)

### Importation of Dodder Seeds Prohibited

The importation into Algeria of dodder seeds (Cuscuta spp.) is prohibited.

That prohibition applies also to forage-crop seeds that, upon inspection, are found to contain dodder seeds; and especially to the seeds of alfalfa (Medicago sativa); red clover (Trifolium pratense); white clover (T. repens); alsike clover (T. hybridum); kidney vetch (Anthyllis vulneraria); birdsfoot trefoil (Lotus corniculatus); and timothy (Phleum pratense).



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### Special Inspection for Dodder

Any mixture of seeds containing any of the above-mentioned species is passable subject to special inspection; but if that operation reveals the presence of Cuscuta, the entry of the mixture into Algeria is prohibited.

The conditions under which the special inspection is effected are established by the Order of the Governor-General of October 25, 1922.

### THE SAMPLING OF THE SEEDS OF FORAGE CROP PLANTS

(Order of the Governor-General of Oct. 25, 1922)

Article 1. In conformity with the provisions of article 1 of the decree of January 13, 1911, the seeds for propagation to which article 1 of the decree of June 10, 1911, applies, declared for importation into Algeria, will be subject, prior to their removal, and at the expense of the importers, to a control intended to determine whether they contain dodder seeds.

The declarants shall state in their declarations the exact botanical species of the declared seeds.

The remaining articles of this order relate to sampling and administrative procedure.

### COLORING OF IMPORTED CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEEDS

(Law of July 20, 1927, and Decree of Nov. 18, 1927)

The entry is prohibited (exclusive of warehouse and transit entries) of the seeds of red clover (Trifolium pratense L.) and alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) that have not been artificially colored in the proportion of at least 5 percent to disclose their foreign origin.

Such seeds shall not be admitted into Algeria, in bond or in transit, unless they are colored in the minimal proportion of 5 percent by a method approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

By transit is understood ordinary transit or international transit with an Algerian customs office or warehouse as destination; consequently, these provisions are not applicable to merchandise in direct international transit (T. & E.) in sealed cars through Algerian territory subject to Algerian customs regulations.

Seeds that have not been colored before shipment may be colored under customs supervision at the expense of the interested persons.